

## CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER

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CIRCULATION BOOKS  
OPEN TO ADVERTISERS

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1915.

DIVERSIFICATION IDEA GETTING ITS VINDICATION.

COTTON News.

The price of cotton advanced, or rather jumped, something like twenty-five points Wednesday, bringing it to \$1.50, which is the highest price quoted since the war began. This advance, which is equivalent to \$3.50 a bale, comes in the face of gloomy returns somewhat larger than expected. Since it has advanced another twenty-five points, it seems to have been attributed chiefly to the unfavorable weather reports that were published simultaneously. Perhaps this is true, and yet it may be doubted if the publication of these was the sole cause of the advance. They were probably no much the occasion as the cause, that is, they merely served to confirm many antecedent circumstances which have been forcing the conclusion that the crop will be shorter than all estimates have indicated, shorter both in the absolute sense that less cotton will be harvested than had been expected, and in the relative sense that the demand will be greater than had been expected. It begins to look, in other words, as if the serious reduction movement which the low prices of last year stimulated had achieved a success equal easily to the expectations of its propagandists.

Indeed, if the price of cotton shall continue to advance, as there is every reason to expect that it will, we shall be likely to hear a host of voices telling you "on the part of those who urged moderation during the agitation for a reduction of acreage had failed. They are apt to insist that the acreage was reduced more than was prudent, and that the South has derived itself of a good many million dollars by having reduced the cotton acreage more radically than was required to serve the interests of the present time.

Well, one may listen to those representations with some equanimity, since cotton must advance to a level which allows present quotations before that argument would have even plausibility. And if quotations should make it plausible, it might yet be fallacious. In fact, it certainly would.

Those who may argue that the South has lost money by reducing its cotton acreage undoubtless will have to ignore three items which belong to the credit side of the account. The reduction of the cotton acreage has had, among its other consequences, a larger crop of wheat, and wheat has commanded profitable prices. Still another consequence has been a larger yield of feed and forage crops. It has been stated, by men whose opinions are entitled to respect, that last year the farmers of Texas had to spend \$6 or every dollar that remained to them after paying their debts from last year's crop, on the purchase of feed. This year the farmers of Texas will purchase no feed; they will, on the contrary, have feed to sell. Still another effect of the reduced cotton acreage has been to put supplies into many a country basket which last year had to be stockpiled from the stores. Hence it has been said that if the cotton income will be less than it would have been if the acreage reduction had been less, the expenditures of cotton income will be less because of that same acreage reduction. It is larger cotton acreage which would yield a larger gross income, also it would have costed less, and a correspondingly gross expenditure.

Not unless the price of cotton should go above 15¢ will those who opposed any radical reduction of acreage have reason to proclaim a vindication of their judgment. And in that case those of us who took the contrary view may listen to their proclamations, not merely with equanimity, but with unshaken satisfaction. What in reality has been done, observed the man from Chicago, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh," exclaimed the tender-hearted girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"

## PARAGRAPHINGS

He—Yes, especially the kind frequently put by large corporations. Boston Transcript.

The young woman who is pressing suit against the New York Zoo for falling off an elephant should think of the Progressive party—Wall Street Journal.

"Struck a poor client today," said the lawyer. "All he had to offer by way of fee was a watch without any works in it."

"I suppose you took the case?"

The sorrowful disciple of the gay, and said the sorrowful—thief.

"Jiggs' wife speaks ten languages. I move we adopt resolutions of sympathy and send them to Jiggs."—Buffalo Express.

One woman in Minnesota pourboires are to have a room where they may smoke their pipes in peace. Recalls the fact that the great Thomas Carlyle used to run away from London sometimes to smoke a pipe with his old mother.—New York Evening Telegram.

"I have often stood in a slaughter house," observed the man from Chicago, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh," exclaimed the tender-hearted girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"

## Did Not Always Work.

The supervisor of a school was trying to prove that children are lacking in observation.

To the children he said: "Now, children, tell me a number to put on the board."

"Some child said 'Thirty-six.' The supervisor wrote sixty-three.

He asked for another number, and seventy-six was given. He wrote sixty-seven.

When a third number was asked, a child who apparently had paid no attention called out:

"Thirteen—thirteen. Change that, you darned thucker!"—Everybody Magazine.

WANTED—Three or four men of good appearance to work for the next ten days. Good pay. Must be able to give references. Apply at The Caller Office.

(Advertisement)

## CONTINUED RISE IN THE COTTON MARKET DURING YESTERDAY

TEN TO NINETEEN POINTS GAINED IN FUTURES AND TEN TO FIFTEEN IN SPOTS

Liverpool Cables are inclined to nervousness and there is some Hedges Selling—India is still Buying

The cotton market yesterday continued its upward trend, a rise of ten to nineteen points in futures being registered along with a ten to fifteen point rise in spots on the New York and Liverpool exchanges. Heavy buying in foreign markets and increasing realization of the shortage in the crop are overshadowing worry as to the political situation and twelve cent cotton within the next ten days is being prophesied.

Liverpool cables are inclined to nervousness and there is some hedge selling according to yesterday's report. The crop is still buying. The census of consumption as given out during the day was about as expected.

The Liverpool market came in five and a half to six points up with spot sales of 12,000 bales and spot prices sixteen points higher. The American markets opened practically unchanged from the close previous, dropping during the trading session four to ten points but regaining the loss toward the close which was at the high point of the day's figures in the day's business.

New York Cotton Open High Low Close October 1945 1957 1811 1254-7 December 1958 1995 1975 1922-2

New Orleans Cotton Open High Low Close October 1938 1955 1932 1642-3 December 1974 1939 1988 1988-3

Liverpool Cotton Open High Low Close Oct. 29 1945 813 812 812 812 Dec. 29 824 829 823 823

Daily steady

Spot Cotton Liverpool steady, sixteen points up, including 12,000 bales, 12,000 bales

New York steady, ten points up, including 18,000 bales, 18,000 bales

New Orleans steady, unchanged, including 18,000 bales, 18,000 bales

Liverpool Fifteen points up, including 18,000 bales

## THE NEXT BEST THING TO THE PINE FOREST FOR COLDS IS—

In Bell's Pine-Barrel Home which goes to the very root of cold trouble. It clears the throat and gives relief from that chapped and stuffed feeling. The oleo has ever been the friend of man, in driving away colds. Moreover, the pine-home qualities are peculiarly effective in fighting children's colds. Remember that a cold broken at the start greatly removes the possibility of complications. —Advertisement

## Still Ahead.

Above the passengers on a train on a one-track road in the Middle West was a talkative jewelry drummer.

Finally the train stopped to take on water, and the conductor neglected to stamp each a ticket. An express came along and before it could stop, dumped the rear end of the train.

The drummer was lifted from his seat and pitched head first into the aisle. His silk hat was jammed clean down over his ears.

He picked himself up and settled back in his seat. No bones had been broken. He drew a long breath, straightened up, and said:

"Well, they didn't get by us, anyway."

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## WEATHER SUMMARY

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Bulletin for twenty-four hours ending 8 p.m. M. T. Meridian time, September 15, 1915.

Station	W. E. LEHMAN, Observer	High/Low Rain
Alameda	82 68 .45	
Amherst	88 68 .45	
Atlanta	88 76 .31	
Brownsville	92 78	
Columbus	84 76	
Corpus Christi	80 76	
Denver	88 87	
Dodge City	78 88	
El Paso	82 65	
Fargo	80 74	
Garrison	81 78	
Helen	88 80	
Indianapolis	89 72	
Jacksonville	88 78	
Kansas City	76 72 .12	
Memphis	89 76	
Minneapolis	98 98	
Moorhead	86 46	
New Orleans	82 78	
New York	88 72	
Oklahoma	82 68	
Pittsburgh	89 75	
St. Louis	90 76	
St. Paul Lake City	88 49	
St. Paul Antonio	94 76	
San Francisco	74 66	
Seattle	62 54	
Shreveport	94 74	
Teddy	89 49	
Washington	84 71	
Winnipeg	82	

DR. MOFFETT'S  
TEETHINA  
TEETHING POWDER  
FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH BOTTLE FOR  
Cholera Infantum, Dysentery  
Cholera Morbus, Worms,  
Diarrhoea and Constipation.  
WRITE FOR OUR FREE  
MOTHER'S BOOK All About Baby  
C. J. MOFFETT MEDICINE CO.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.

## AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY IN THE MISFORTUNE OF EUROPE OUTLINED

## THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TELLS OF AWAKENING TO THE POSSIBILITIES FOR TRADE AND MANUFACTURE IN THE UNITED STATES WITH THE CUTTING OFF OF THE EUROPEAN SUPPLY OF ALL SORTS OF MATERIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—How every phase of American industry has been benefited by the world war was outlined in an official statement today by the Department of Commerce forecasting the effect of the conflict on the industrial future of the country.

The blow in the face received by American industries through conditions brought about by the European war has acted as a tonic, has forced the nation to create new branches and enlarged the scope of existing phases of manufacture, opened the way to utilize on a vast scale great natural resources of the United States into foreign fields with prospects of permanent results, says the statement.

American ingenuity has been applied with success to the making of articles previously imported, and among those who have shown considerable ability in meeting the situation an important place is given to Thomas A. Edison, America's scientific wizard, who has had a great part in the enterprise and initiative required to build, at a moment's notice, some of the new American manufactures required by the emergency.

A review of the chief industries manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel needs of the neutrals across the Atlantic shows that the final addition to the manufacturing plant of the United States will be a very material addition to the manufacturing plant of the United States. A part of this plant will be simply anticipatory of the rapid growth of the country's manufacturing equipment, just now at a standstill, but there is a distinct cause in the national preparation for an adequate defense against attack. The neutrals furnish a large number of extracts needed in the healthy expansion of the chemical industry of the country.

"Long contemplated and spectacular but of far greater permanence is the impulse given to the manufacture of the domestic potash supply as is stated that large amounts of the compound of this element are present in the east beds of salt floating on the waves of the Pacific, close to the western littoral of the country, which over the waters of the Pacific coast are producing a crop in which potash salts possess a normal value of more than \$100,000,000 are readily available for use in agriculture and the arts. Now a dozen companies are engaged in the campaign. Not only the innumerable deposits in the arid waste about Sevier Lake in California, and the valuable amounts of Utah are being rapidly transformed into standard commercial grades. A year or two hence we may be able to fertilize our broad acres with American potash exclusively, while another year or two may see us free from dependence upon dyes of foreign make."

The Bureau advises that business men of the United States that the present time is important for them to study Latin American markets, to get in touch with the people of the countries, and thus to open the way to extensive business operations. In other countries also there are unprecedented opportunities for the extension of foreign trade, and with the indications that we are entering upon a period as a creditor nation, we are in a position, as never before, to invest our capital in industries and developments in foreign countries.

It does not follow that the cost of production in the warring countries of Europe will be lowered as a result of the war, or that there will be danger from that source to the holding of new markets already gained. Experience has shown that it is apt to be higher instead of lower after the close of the war, with higher interest rates, higher wages, and higher prices in the warring countries. Surveying the whole field, it may be said that the world's conflict has been of immeasured value to American industry as a whole.

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